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IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LINCOLN ON MILITARY ARRESTS.

Letter of the President Relative to Mr. Vallandigham.

What General Jackson Did in 1815,

&c., &c., &c.

Correspondence in Relation to the Public Meeting at Albany, N. Y.

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE AND RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, May 19, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the city of Albany on the 16th day of May, instant, herewith transmit to your excellency a copy of the resolutions adopted at the said meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. They deem it proper on their personal responsibility to state that the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in this city. Yours, with great regard,

ERASTUS CORNING, President.
ELI PERRY, Vice President.
PETER GANSEVOORT, Vice President.
PETER MONTEATH, Vice President.
SAMUEL W. GIBBS, Vice President.
JOHN NIBLACK, Vice President.
H. W. McCLELLAN, Vice President.
LEMUEL W. RODGERS, Vice President.
WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Vice President.
JEREMIAH OSBORN, Vice President.
WM. S. PADDOCK, Vice President.
J. B. SANDERS, Vice President.
EDWARD MULCAHY, Vice President.
D. V. N. RADCLIFFE, Vice President.
WILLIAM A. RICE, Secretary.
EDWARD NEWCOMB, Secretary.
R. W. PECKHAM, JR., Secretary.
M. A. NOLAN, Secretary.
JOHN R. NESSEL, Secretary.
G. W. WEEKS, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING HELD IN ALBANY, N. Y., ON THE 16TH OF MAY, 1863.

Resolved, That the democrats of New York point to their uniform course of action during the two years of civil war through which we have passed to the alacrity which they have evinced in filling the ranks of the army, to their contributions and sacrifices, as the evidence of their patriotism and devotion to the cause of our imperilled country. Never in the history of civil wars has a government been sustained with such ample resources of means and men as the people have voluntarily placed in the hands of the administration.

Resolved, That as democrats we are determined to maintain this patriotic attitude, and, despite of adverse and disheartening circumstances, to devote all our energies to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to bring back the restoration of all the States under the safeguards of the constitution.

Resolved, That while we will not consent to be misappre-[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

HON. ERASTUS CORNING AND OTHERS:—

[illegible]

... instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that these safeguards "have stood the test of seventy-six years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have so stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for the treason defined in the constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus began soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, constitution and law, all together, the government would, in great degree, be restrained by the same constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departments of the government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot amongst us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself, the "habeas corpus" might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others ...

[illegible]

A. LINCOLN.

THE PRIVATEERS.

Two New Rebel Steam Cruisers Heard From.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL PIRATES

Work of the Rebel Privateer Georgia, Late Japan.

SHE DESTROYS THE SHIP DICTATOR.

Statement of Captains Phillips, Peck and Melcher.

A British Vessel Loaded with Coals and Ammunition for the Privateer Georgia at Bahia.

THE AUTHORITIES ORDER HER TO SEA.

THE FLORIDA AT PERNAMBUCO.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE OFF CAPE HORN.

AN UNKNOWN SHIP BURNED,

&c., &c., &c.

The British ship Bucephalus, Captain Bake, of Liverpool, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing home Capt. Weaver and family and Mr. R. Binninger, late of the bark Union Jack; Capt. Melcher and lady, of the ship Dorcas Prince, and Capt. Peck, of the ship Sea Lark, the former of which vessels was captured and destroyed by the rebel steamer Florida, and the two latter by the Alabama, also Capt. Phillips, of the ship Dictator, captured by the rebel steamer Georgia (Japan).

The British bark Castor arrived at Bahia from England on the 12th May, having on board a cargo of coal and ammunition for the rebel privateers. The Georgia being in that port at the time, the authorities ordered both of them out of the harbor, when they left and sailed to the southward.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS' STATEMENT.

Sailed from Liverpool April 8, in the ship Dictator, with a full cargo of coals, for Hong Kong. On 25th, being then in latitude 25 north, longitude 21 40 west, was chased, captured and burned by the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Maury. After burning my ship they steered to the southward, and on 30th, at daylight, made the island of St. Vincent's, Cape de Verds, and steered in for the harbor. When about three miles from the anchorage saw a man-of-war lying there with the American flag flying at the peak. They then steered out northeast at full speed. When about twenty miles from the island they again steered to the southward, chasing and speaking every vessel they saw, until the night of the 12th of May, when they anchored at Bahia. On the 13th myself, officers and ten of my crew were landed; the rest of the men joined the steamer. We were allowed to have all the clothing we brought from the ship. Captain Maury gave me back my instruments, for which I thanked him. They all treated us kindly while on board.

The Georgia is a common iron vessel, brig rigged, with a full poop, a very large smokestack, about two hundred and twenty feet long and about twenty-nine feet beam. They say she can steam fourteen miles an hour; but I doubt it very much. She carries two rifled guns aft, two twenty-four pounders amidships and one thirty-...

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN PECK.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN MELCHER.

[illegible]

... ton, and was built at Trescott, Me., in 1852; was 994 tons burthen, and classed at Lloyd's A No. 1½.

The ship Dictator, of New York, was owned by O. R. Green, and was 1,298 tons; was built at Robbinston, Me., in 1856, and classed at Lloyd's A No. 1½.

The bark Union Jack belonged to Boston, and was owned by the captain and others; was built in 1862, at East Boston; was 482 tons, and classed at Lloyd's A No. 1. She was 130 feet long, 28 feet beam and 16 feet deep.

THE CAPE HORN PIRATE.

The following report of Captain Leach, of the ship George Green, is full of interest. The description of the pirate answers well to that of the Alabama; but it hardly seems possible that she could have been there at that time:—

REPORT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS LEACH.

CALLAO, May 16, 1863.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LEACH, OF THE SHIP GEORGE GREEN, OF NEW YORK, MADE BEFORE ME, CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 14, 1863.—Fresh breezes and hazy. At two P. M. Cape Horn bore northwest fifteen miles. The haze clearing up, saw two vessels astern—one of them a steamer. In a few minutes after saw the vessel that was in company with the steamer on fire, and the steamer heading for the George Green, under steam and sails, coming up very fast. At three P. M., he being about four miles astern and in our wake, the atmosphere getting clearer, saw a large double topsail yard ship (no doubt American) off our lee quarter on the same tack as ourselves. In a few minutes after the steamer kept off for him, gaining on him very fast, with sails and steam. At dark he was about three miles from the ship. As soon as I lost sight of him at dark I tacked ship to the north, and saw no more of him. She was a very long vessel, bark rigged, had no topgallantmasts aloft, but had topmast crosstrees and caps fitted for topgallantmast. She had her fore and main topsails, foresail, two jibs, foretopmast staysail and spanker set, and no yards on her mizenmast. She was painted with a white streak, with a tier of ports fore and aft. Her smokestack was painted white, and she appeared to be a very fast vessel.

THOMAS LEACH,
Master of ship George Green.

Attested:—JOHN E. LOVEJOY, United States Consul.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

The rebels are gradually increasing their piratical numbers in the Atlantic, and probably by this time they have one fast steamer in the Pacific. As yet we are unable to definitely determine the name of the vessel committing ravages among our commerce on the southern extremity of the continent, but are led to believe that it is none other than one of the so-called Chinese naval vessels fitted out in England under the superintendence of officers of her Britannic Majesty's navy.

The rebels have now the following vessels engaged in piracy:—

Steamer Alabama, late "290."
Steamer Florida, late Oreto.
Steamer Georgia, late Japan.
Steamer unknown, off Cape Horn.
Bark Lapwing, tender to Florida.
Bark Tacony, tender to Florida.
Brig Clarence, or Coquette.

No doubt others are fitting out as rapidly as possible. Had the Vanderbilt been allowed to proceed to the destination she had been ordered to, and not been appropriated by Acting Rear Admiral Wilkes, we would have now had the Florida, which is a troublesome craft, to say the least.

ANOTHER NEW YORK VESSEL BOARDED BY THE PRIVATEER CLARENCE.

Captain Mullins, of the schooner Philip Bridges, which arrived at this port last evening from Port au Paix, St. Domingo, reports:—

On the 8th inst., in lat. 33 26, long. 73 08, spoke the schooner Alfred H. Partridge, of New York, Captain Newman, hence for Matamoros. She reported having the day previous, in lat. 34 40, long. 73 08, been boarded by the rebel privateer Clarence (of Baltimore), Captain Read, who, after compelling Captain Newman to give bonds, allowed her to proceed. They placed on board five colored seamen, who had been taken from the bark Whistling Wind (previously captured), and were transferred to the Philip Bridges and brought to this port. Captain Newman, of the Alfred H. Partridge, reports having been well treated by the officers of the privateer.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Seven Vessels-of-War Despatched in Search of the Privateer Coquette or Clarence.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1863.

Upon receiving intelligence of the piratical transactions on the coast, the Navy Department promptly despatched vessels in pursuit of the pirate. Four vessels left New York on Saturday night, three sailed from Hampton Roads, and these were to be followed by others.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Recovery of Stolen Government Property from Guerillas—Skirmish with the Rebels at State Creek, &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, June 14, 1863.

It is reported that our forces to-day captured the band of guerillas which committed depredations yesterday near Elizabethtown, and recovered all the stolen government horses except twelve.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 14, 1863.

Refugees from Mount Sterling and Winchester, just arrived here, report that three hundred rebels, under Peter Everett, this morning attacked a part of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry on State creek, east of Mount Sterling. A severe engagement, lasting three hours, ensued, when our forces commenced retreating slowly, fighting as they withdrew. Reinforcements have been sent them.

The federal Major Williams and Lieutenant Williams were wounded, the former in the thigh.

Last night the Lexington military authorities arrested Captain Latshaw, his clerks and Milmore, a contractor.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

A New Department Created—The Rebels, in Force, Under Forrest and Cruse, Still Hovering in Front of the Union Army, &c., &c.

[illegible]

Rebel Accounts of Affairs in the Southwest.

[illegible]

VICKSBURG.

The Cannonading Still Continued on the City.

A Skirmish with a Portion of Joe Johnston's Force.

The Rebels in the City Reported in a Terrible Condition,

&c., &c., &c.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, June 8, }
VIA CAIRO, June 13, 1863. }

The lines of the army are in the same position. Cannonading from the front and rear, at intervals, has been going on during the day.

A small body of our troops at Sartaria, on the Yazoo, on the 5th, were met and attacked by a portion of Johnston's forces, when we retired, without loss, to Haines' Bluff. It was anticipated that the rebels may attack that position. Ample preparations have been made to repel them.

The rebels are known to be in a terrible condition within Vicksburg.

The weather is hot. The health and spirits of the troops are good.

Mr. De B. Randolph Keim's Letter.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, }
WALNUT HILLS, June 7, 1863. }

The same routine of bombardment and sharpshooting still continues. The casualties on either side are not very great. The enemy closely keeps his earthworks, occasionally firing a shot.

General Sherman made an advance to-day, and, it is reported, has succeeded in entering one of the enemy's works.

Great suffering is reported within the enemy's works. Bad rations and the anxiety naturally attendant upon the stringency of the siege ...

[illegible]

Our Haines' Bluff (Miss.) Correspondence.

Expedition to Big Black—... Side of the River—... is Twenty Thousand—... The Enemy Driven ... Destroyed, &c.

Information reaching ... General that Johnston, ... force, was moving towards ... intention of making a ... the rear of Vicksburg, ...

[illegible]

Musical.

To-night Mr. Edward ...

[illegible]

The Regatta.

[illegible]

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, June 14, 1863.

The money market was unusually active last week, more so than it has been *for a year past*. This activity was in part due to the accumulation of over $20,000,000 in the United States Sub-Treasury at this point; in part to the approach of 1st of July, at which period considerable sums of money are always withdrawn from circulation for the purpose of being distributed in the shape of dividends; in part to the schemes of operators for the fall in stocks, and, more than all, to the nervous apprehensions of speculators for the rise, which induced unusual applications for money in every quarter, and naturally produced the very result which it was sought to avoid. There are reasons for believing that the market will work easier next week. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing freely, and the banks are permitted to pay checks in deposit certificates, which makes them easy as to their supply of legal tender currency. Weak speculators in stocks have been pretty thoroughly cleared out, and securities are generally in much stronger hands than they were a week ago. Whether or no it be true, as reported, that the bears on the Stock Exchange combined last week with some speculative bankers to tie up all the loose money, so as to produce an artificial stringency, it is pretty clear that no such manœuvre—which was familiar to operators several years ago—can prove efficacious for many days. There is at present afloat over four hundred millions of government currency, besides $150,000,000 of bank notes—which is more than double the amount of money that was current in flush times before the war, to say nothing of $150,000,000 of debt certificates, $100,000,000 of deposit certificates, and several millions of other descriptions of government paper, all of which serves the purpose of money, is a banking basis, and answers to pay debts. On the other hand, the volume of mercantile paper is so much reduced that capitalists find it extremely difficult to use their means in this class of investments, and no railroad or other industrial loans are seeking the aid of capital. Under these circumstances it is clear that a stringent money market is not warranted by the real position of affairs, and that any stringency which may occur may safely be ascribed to temporary causes, assisted by the tricks of speculators and cunning bankers, and that low rates of interest are sure to prevail within a brief period of time.

Gold continued last week dull and inactive. It sold as high as 143¼ and as low as 140, closing last evening at about 143. Exchange closed about 156, after being as high as 158 and as low as 154½. There is no speculative demand for either bills or gold. The ranks of the believers in high prices for both have undergone a sensible diminution within the past sixty days. Among merchants, the more far seeing realize that the confidence which is felt by all classes in the power of the government to suppress the rebellion amounts to an assurance that, under no eventuality of defeat or disaster, can the national currency depreciate much beyond the current point, while, on the other hand, the fall of Vicksburg and the reoccupation by the national forces of the valley of the Mississippi would be regarded in mercantile circles as such a guarantee of the overthrow of the Southern insurrection that the wide distance which now separates gold from currency would be rapidly diminished. A large amount of bills, representing gold shipped from California to England, and stocks sent from here, has been placed on our market of late, and they have had the effect of keeping the price of bills from 1 to 1½ per cent below that of gold.

The following table shows the course of the stock market for the past week and month:—

	May 16.	May 23.	May 30.	June 6.	June 13.
U. S. 6's, regist'd.	107½	107¼	108¾	104ex.	104½
Virginias	65	67	66½	66	65
Tennessees	64½	63½	62	64	63
Missouri 6's	69¾	71½	71	69¾	69¾
N. Y. Central	126½	123¾	122¼	121½	119¾
Reading	116	114½	113¾	109¼	106
Erie	99½	99¾	96½	96¾	94
Erie preferred	108¾	107¾	106½	105½	103
Michigan Central	120	118¾	117	117	115¾
Michigan South'n	85¾	80¾	77¾	77½	72
South. guarant'd	119	117¾	116¾	116½	114
Illinois Central	110	114¾	110	109½	102
Galena	108¾	107¾	106	103½	99
Rock Island	104½	103¾	102	98½	96½
Toledo	114¼	115	115	111	113
Panama	189	190	188	188	189
Hudson River	138½	135	134	131	124½
Pacific Mail	189	187exd.	186¼	185	182
Gold	150	148¾	145	145	143

The activity of the money market operated against stocks last week, and weak holders were generally forced to disgorge, to the benefit of the older operators of the street, who were buyers at the decline. Erie sold as low as 90¼, closing last evening at about 94, as against 96¾ at the close of the week previous. The June earnings are unexpectedly large, and it is now beyond doubt that the six months ending June 30 will show gross earnings not less than $5,000,000. Under these circumstances the directors do not attempt to deny that a dividend will be paid simultaneously on both classes of stock, and the only question is whether the dividend on the common stock will be 3½ or 5 per cent. The decapitation of the Presidents of the Harlem and Rock Island railroads is operating in a wholesome manner on other boards of direction which have been accustomed in times past to manage matters without ...

... face—some $250,000—on the ground that the stock is likely to yield ten per cent hereafter, while the bonds only yield seven per cent; that they will call the directors to a close account for the large sum of money they had on hand on the 1st of May, which has been since increased; and that they will either insist upon a dividend at once, or will obtain satisfactory evidence that the money can be used more beneficially for the company than by division among the stockholders. On the one hand it will be shown that the road was built and equipped for a business of $700,000 or $800,000 per annum, and that if it is expected to do a business of $1,750,000 and over, which is now pressing upon it, a large additional outlay for equipment, depots and iron is essential. On the other hand, it will be urged that the company have on hand money enough to provide all the additional rolling stock, depots, &c., that are required, and besides to pay a dividend on the stock. It is not pretended that a dividend can be postponed beyond September.

Considerable activity prevails in the bonds of the State of Missouri, in consequence of the Emancipation Convention, which assembles to-morrow. If Missouri becomes a free State there appears to be good reason for assuming that its credit will stand as high as the credit of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other free States adjacent, whose bonds are uniformly held at a premium. In point of resources Missouri is probably the richest of the Western States, and if slavery be abolished it will probably absorb the lion's share of the copious immigration which is pouring into the country. Missouri State bonds are, moreover, a mortgage on railways which cost fully twice as much to build as the entire State debt. Under these circumstances they are naturally, at 70 per cent, with 15 per cent back interest, a tempting purchase to speculators.

The imports of foreign merchandise, exclusive of dry goods, at this port for the week ending yesterday were $1,410,290; the export of specie for the same period only $255,000.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 13—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales of 50 bbls. were made at 8c. for pots, and 9½c. for pearls. Stock 125 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was more active but was unsettled in price. The day's sales reached 14,000 bbls. State and Western, 1,400 Southern and 600 do. Canadian, within our revised quotations:—

Superfine State and Western	$4 75	a	5 10
Extra State	5 30	a	6 00
Common to choice extra Western	5 20	a	9 25
Canadian	5 40	a	5 70
Southern mixed to good superfine	6 10	a	6 85
Extra do	6 90	a	8 30
Good to choice family do	8 40	a	9 50
Rye flour	3 30	a	5 30
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	4 25	a	4 55

—Wheat was a shade firmer, with sales of 135,000 bushels at $1 75 for white, and $1 42 a $1 54 for red and amber Western winter, $1 27 a $1 45 for Milwaukee club and amber spring, $1 15½ a $1 32 for Chicago spring. Corn advanced a trifle, with a fair inquiry, and sales of 100,000 bushels, including mixed Western, at 75½c. a 77c. for sound and 70c. a 75c. for unsound, and 75c. a 81c. for yellow and white Western. Oats were in fair demand at 71c. a 80½c. Rye was scarce and wanted at $1 02 a $1 03.

COFFEE was dull to-day, including prime Rio, 31½c., ...

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY, OF THE highest respectability, desires a situation to travel as companion to a young lady or invalid person to Europe. The best of references given. Inquire at 110 West 15th st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTable young girl, who has been in her employ over a year, as chambermaid, waitress or to take charge of a child in a family spending the summer in the country; is a good plain sewer. Apply at 23 East 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and seamstress; would go in the country. Inquire for two days at 47 Allen st., first floor, first door on the left.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS seamstress and chambermaid; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 146 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUation, in an American family, as chambermaid. Call at 39 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES A SITUATION as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 15 years and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 947½ Broadway, near 23d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in a small private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent maker of bread and desserts; has the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 187 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the front basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. Call at 117 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business. No objections to the country. Best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at 490 Sixth avenue, between 29th and 30th streets.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, or nurse and chambermaid; would like to go to the country for the summer; city reference. Can be seen at 91 19th st., second floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first class cook in a private family; the best of city reference. Call for two days at 93 West 19th st., third floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best city reference from her last place. Call at 130 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; one who perfectly understands the business; would go a short distance in the country. Can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at 213 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUA- [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOME IN A PHYSICIAN'S FAMILY for a maiden lady, partially insane, where she would be treated as one of the family. It must be in the country, not far from New York. Address S. Jones, Harlem Post office, or apply at 35 East Twenty ninth street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first rate cook, washer and ironer; can give good city reference. Call in Bedford av., near Myrtle, brown house, adjoining the church.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A SITuation as wet nurse in a genteel family, having lost her baby, four weeks old; is perfectly healthy. For particulars call at 135 Amity st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUation as copyist. Address M. L. R., station A Post office, Spring street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American little girl, aged 15 years, to go in the country to mind children; the best city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 183 West 29th st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references given. Call for two days at No. 8 Union place, Brooklyn, between Columbia and Van Brunt sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a situation as wet nurse; has lost her own baby not long since; best of reference given. Call at 154 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress. Call for two days at her present employer's, 70 West 21st st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation as children's nurse. Can be seen for two days at 300 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework in a small family. Has no objection to going into the country. Has good city reference. Call for two days at 576 8th av., corner 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, WHO is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the summer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good city reference from her last place. Call at 69 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing or general housework in a small private family; has city reference. Can be seen for two days at 217 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, of good character, as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call at her last employer's, 49 Leroy st., between Hudson and Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable woman, who understands all its [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, plain cooking, washing and ironing; one who can come well recommended will find a good home. Apply at 187 Grand st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED NURSE to take charge of a baby to go to Europe and back with a Spanish family. One who understands Spanish preferred, and unexceptionable references are required. Apply at 144 Pearl st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH GIRL, to go a short distance in the country to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and be able to milk. Good references required. Apply at 250 East Broadway, front door.

WANTED—20 LADY WAITERS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Oriental Free Music Hall, 630 Broadway, above Bleecker st. Apply between 11 and 4 o'clock, or after 6 in the evening. Good wages given.

WANTED—30 GIRLS, TO CLEAN VEGETABLES. INquire at factory, 327 Stanton st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, TO LEARN A beautiful new business, for adorning parlors and saloons. It will pay $3 a day in any city; is steady, summer and winter. Call and see for yourself, at 170 West Broadway, near Canal street. R. LOVE, Inventor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, to make herself generally useful in a confectionery. Call at 74 8th av., near 14th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS CHAMbermaid and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, French fluting, &c.; also a first class cook; one who understands French cooking, baking, soups, desserts, pastry, game, &c., for a first class private family in the city of Washington; to competent persons, with good references, the highest wages will be paid and all expenses; no objection as to nation or profession. Apply, with references, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 111 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS FOR GOLD EMBROIDERY. The best prices for same. We give lessons also, and give employment when completed. Address Mrs. Neubedle, 628 Broadway.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines; those accustomed to making shirts and ladies' underclothing. None but good hands need apply at 108 East 85th st., Yorkville.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 1 East 30th st., this day, from 9½ to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands trimming. Apply at 822 Broadway in the store, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID, and waiter. Best of references required. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at 32 West 26th street.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO THE WASHING, IRONing and housework of a small family; must be a good laundress. Call at 229 West 22d street.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPItal, in a profitable business, at 40 Park row, room 1.

WANTED—GOOD WAITERS. APPLY AT THE Brevoort House, corner Fifth avenue and Eighth street, to-day, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, IN A dining saloon, to act as fireman and take care of a horse and make himself generally useful. Apply at 620 Grand st.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, A BOY, FROM 16 to 18 years of age. Must understand the business and come well recommended from his last employer. Apply at 85 4th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE dry goods business in all its branches.
E. T. HARDY, 332 Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER; ONE WHO UNDERstands his business. Apply at St. Nicholas restaurant, corner Broadway and Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM SIXTEEN TO eighteen years of age, to attend a grocery store; one who understands the business and can bring good reference. Apply for two days to A. Lindo, 905 3d av., between 53th and 55th sts.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A STATIONARY; $10 to be given for situation. Call at 140 York st., Jersey City, before 9 A. M.

FILE GRINDER WANTED—INQUIRE AT 18 BEEKman st., or of J. T. Cockayne, Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED workman, to make negatives; situation permanent, and wages liberal. Apply at Kimball's Gallery, 477 Broadway, for three days.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—ONE OF EXperience; a steady situation. Also a smart boy at the business; one girl to work on cartes de visite. Apply at Pendleton's, No. 8 Chatham square.

TWO OR THREE BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS wanted—One of them competent to act as foreman. The highest wages and steady employment will be given to good men. Apply at or address Case & Co., 19 Beekman st., New York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EDGE GILDERS, TO work on photograph albums. A steady situation and liberal wages will be given. Apply to Jas. B. Smith & Co., 27 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—100 CARPENTERS; LIBEral wages will be paid to good workmen, and none others will be accepted. Each workman is expected to bring his own tools. Apply at the Government Carpenter Shop, on K street, near the corner of Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.
ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND joiners. Apply at Hoffman & Curliss', 365 Washington st.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 8c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 12c.
CLEARING OUT BONNET RIBBONS, 15c., 20c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 3c., 5c., 6c., spray.
CLEARING OUT FLOWERS, 8c., 10c., 12c., spray.
EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
CLOSING OUT.
2,500 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,800 SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c., 75c., $1.
1,000 NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, $1 25, $1 50.
STRAW BONNETS, 10c., 25c.
STRAW BONNETS, 37c., 50c.
3,000 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 50c., 65c.
2,800 STRAW BONNETS, all styles, 75c., 88c.
BLOOMERS CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 18c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 BLOOMERS, 37c., 50c., 63c.
2,000 BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1.
CLEARING SALE.
20,000 HANDKERCHIEFS—LADIES', GENTS, MISSES' AND BOYS, 5c. up to 50c.
5,000 COLLARS, 10c. to 75c.
3,000 VEILS, 25c. to $1 50.
GREAT SALE OF LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
250 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $2 and $2 50.
225 FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, $3 and $3 50.
175 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $2 and $3.
200 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50 and $4 50.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 25c., 31c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 38c., 50c.
SILK TWIST MITTS, 63c., 75c.
5,000 ALL LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 12½c.
GLOVES FROM AUCTION.
3,000 pairs LADIES' GLOVES, 8c., 10c.
2,500 pairs EXTRA QUALITY, 12c., 18c.
2,000 pairs LADIES' STITCHED BACKS, 20c., 25c.
2,500 pairs LADIES' KID GLOVES, 75c. and 90c.
3,000 yards BONNET ILLUSIONS, 5c. up.
1,800 PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, 75c. to $2 50.
AUCTION LOT OF HOSIERY.
3,000 pairs MISSES' and BOYS', 6c. to 12c.
3,000 pairs GENTS' HALF HOSE, 10c. to 20c.
1,500 pairs GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 18c. to 25c.
2,000 pairs REGULAR LISLE THREAD HOSE, 25c.
2,500 pairs ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 25c.
2,000 pairs ENGLISH MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
3,000 pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 12½c. to 20c.
6,000 pairs LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 22c. to 30c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
5,000 FANS, FINE SATIN PAPER, 4c., 6c.
3,000 FANS, IVORY AND SANDALWOOD, 30c. to 50c.
2,000 FANS, RICH NEW STYLES, 37c. to $1.
BEST 6-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BEST WARRANTED 200-YARD
SPOOL COTTONS, 4c.
5,000 Dozens GENUINE 200 YARDS
COATES' COTTON, 6c.
5,000 dozen good spool Cottons, 6c. per dozen up.
1,000 dozen 200-YARD WILLIMANTIC, 6c.
BEST PINS, FULL PAPERS, 4c.
VERY BEST NEEDLES, 3c. paper.
2,000 SPOOLS SEWING SILKS, 1c.
1,700 dozens FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 25c. dozen.
KINZEY SELLS 12 SKEINS BEST SILK, 7c.
20,000 PIECES TWILLED TAPES, 1½c. piece up.
EVERYTHING IN BUTTONS, COMBS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, TRIMMINGS [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW MILLINERY SILKS FROM 70 cents per yard.
CHEAPEST MILLINERY LACES THIS SEASON, Embroidered, from auction, at half price.
The very best brands in LADIES' KID GLOVES from 65c. the pair and upwards.
New styles in LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
SILK MITTS at last year's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET, and 66 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS, AT GAYNOR'S.
Coutille Corsets, Hook in [illegible] at, $1 50, worth $3.
Summer Lace Skirts, $1 [illegible] worth $3.
Haircloth Skirts, $1 75.
Misses' Corsets and Skirts, Sh[illegible] ulderbraces, Dress Improvers, Supporters, Corset Covers [illegible] ages, Haircloth, all kinds of Corset Lacings, Coutilles, Side Steels, Button Steels, covered and uncovered. The [illegible] de supplied at GAYNOR'S, 768 Broadway, between Eigh[th] and Ninth streets.

CLOSING OUT SALE FO[R] JUNE.
Ribbons at 25c., worth [illegible] Ribbons at 5c., worth 75c.; Straw Goods all reduced, to [illegible] out; Parasols at $1, worth $2 25; fine French Embroid[ere]d Corsets at $2, worth $4 50; Hoop Skirts reduced; Lace Shawls and Mantillas at one-half of the cost of importation. Also, Embroideries, Laces and White Goods, at greatly reduced prices. Sale positive, no reserve. J. BLUXOME, 1,117 Broadway.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c. A large assortment of the best Scotch and Irish manufactures, at retail,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, &c.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,
MULL, SWISS AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
Canal street, corner of Mercer.

FRENCH ORGANDIES,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII ....No. 165

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CORSICAN BRIDE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF PARIS—PAS DE FLORA—GEMS OF THE OPERA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SAILORS ASHORE—PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH—TWO ORPHANS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCAMPS OF LONDON—RED GNOME—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, at all hours. DUKE'S BEQUEST—NERVOUS MAN. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—WAKE UP WILLIAM HENRY.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, BALLETS, &c.—THE SURPRISE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND—CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Monday, June 15, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

It is evident from all the ascertained movements of General Lee's army that an active campaign is now in operation against the Union forces on the Rappahannock, and that at any moment a most important phase in the state of affairs there may be developed. Harper's Ferry, the Shenandoah valley and the upper fords of the Potomac are the points indicated by the recent rebel movements as the theatres of approaching complications. Our army appears also to be changing its base. The supplies are being transported from Aquia creek to Alexandria.

The last despatches from Vicksburg and vicinity, received last night via Cairo, and dated the 8th inst., merely repeat the accounts previously published. The army continues in good health and spirits. The siege advances with every prospect of success.

We give an extended and highly interesting account to-day of the recent operations of the rebel privateers, which is worthy of attention, as showing the activity of the enemy on the seas. Two new privateer steamers have made their appearance, and it would appear from all the report that they are scouring the Atlantic Ocean as far down as Cape Horn, and from that point round into the Pacific, to intercept our vessels from China and India. The reports of these bold proceedings on the part of the rebel navy appear to have waked up our Navy Department, for four United States vessels were sent from this port on Saturday night; three were ordered out from Hampton Roads at the same time, and others are under orders to follow immediately to hunt up the Clarence (or Coquette).

We publish in another column the reply of Mr. Lincoln to the resolutions adopted at the Albany meeting of the 16th ult., relative to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, the vindication of free speech and so forth. The President deals with the question elaborately, justifying the suspension of the habeas corpus, and arguing with much logic and sophistry the claims of the administration to act as they have done in the matter of summary arrests, trials by military courts, and the necessity of not waiting for the commission of defined crimes to put troublesome persons out of the way. He says that he regrets the necessity of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest and banishment, and will be glad to discharge him, provided the public safety will not suffer by it. At the same time he intimates that if he had exercised his own discretion he would not have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham at all. The President's letter, on the whole, is most interesting.

Our correspondent in Vera Cruz, writing on the 1st of June, furnishes a very interesting and important *resume* of the condition of affairs in Mexico to that day. He states that Puebla was defended to the last moment, and that Ortega surrendered only when hunger compelled him to do so. It was said that nine thousand of the defenders of the place had reached Mexico City. The French were in possession of Vera Cruz, Cordova, Orizaba and Puebla, but the writer alleges that the other portions of the republic were universally hostile to them. Napoleon's officers were, nevertheless, driving on some very huge public works in the shape of railroads, bridges, viaducts and so forth, paying over thirty thousand dollars weekly in wages to the laborers, independent of the salary of engineers and mechanics. One viaduct is to be built at a cost of two millions of dollars. The cash and material for these undertakings are landed from France, and laborers in hundreds from New Orleans. The French officials in Vera Cruz assert that all these undertakings will soon be completed, and they seem to entertain no idea of leaving the country. Over fifty civil officers are said to be on their way from France, in order to assist in reorganizing the civil government in the departments. The war had produced an extensive disorganization of the commerce, the executive administration, the postal arrangements, finances, and naval and military departments of Mexico. In and around Vera Cruz, as well as in the city and port of Minititlan and other points of the sea coast, the French enforced the most watchful and rigorous system of military repression against all who opposed them. The British officials said nothing, and seemed rather to approve of the action of their late allies. The Egyptian negroes impressed by Napoleon had murdered nine women and children in a village near Vera Cruz. Colonel Labrausse, French Commandant in Vera Cruz, had died of vomito, as had also the chief of the negroes. It was reported at Panama, our correspondent writes, that the affairs of the French progressed most favorably in Mexico, and it was thought that Mexico City would soon fall after Puebla.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Central America we have a special letter, dated at Managua, Nicaragua, on the 28th of May, with mail advices brought to Panama, and forwarded thence on the 6th of June. Our Managua correspondent gives a very flattering report of the prospects of the Transit Company, both as regards the actual working of the route and their present and probable future relations with the Nicaraguan government. He says that Secretary Seward had instructed Mr. Dickinson, our Minister Plenipotentiary to President Castillo, in positive terms, "to protect the transit, and keep the public highway open at all hazards," and also to see that "the route should never again be molested or interrupted, either by external or internal dissensions." The delicate yet firm manner in which Mr. Dickinson carried out the intentions of the Cabinet in negotiating with Captain General Martinez, appointed commissioner for that purpose by Castillo, is said to have produced excellent effects. Eleven hundred passengers have been lately crossed over the route without accident or hindrance, the land and water transit being both in good order. From Panama we have advices of a character the very contrary to the above. Our correspondent at that point says:—"The Transit Company have not been able to effect any arrangement with the Nicaraguan government." He also says that Lieutenant Pym, of New York, was working industriously to obtain a concession for a transit road, to be built with English capital.

President Carrera, of Guatemala, had furloughed his army. It was thought he had abandoned the idea of invading San Salvador. The army of Salvador was on the frontier, and peace was not probable between the forces. Costa Rica was likely to maintain a neutrality towards the Central American league now forming.

In New Granada the new constitution had been promulgated. Mosquera was nominated President, to hold office until next April, when there will be an election. A new Cabinet had been formed. Mr. McKee, United States Consul at Panama, had arranged the boundary of the cemetery for Americans and English, who have died or who may die on the Isthmus, with Governor *Diaz, in a satisfactory* manner.

From the South Pacific we learn that extensive frauds had been discovered in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. There is nothing new from Peru.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Plantagenet for Jamaica papers to June 5. They contain no news.

The Board of Excise held its twenty-third session yesterday, and after granting several licenses adjourned to this afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The Excise and Police Commissioners say that the Excise law will be rigidly enforced this year. The police have been ordered to report the names and address of all persons who sell liquor without license.

The steamship America, Captain Jeff. Maury, left her dock, foot of Warren street, at noon on Saturday last, with two hundred cabin and three hundred steerage passengers. The America is one of Marshall O. Roberts' new line of California steamers. This line has been in successful operation for some time, and is rapidly gaining popularity with the travelling public. This route is some seven hundred miles shorter than the Panama route, and thus places passengers in San Francisco in about twenty-three days. The America has among her passengers the Rev. Father Brouillet, of Montreal, and a party of thirty-eight sisters of charity. Also the Very Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Oregon; J. E. Lawrence, Esq., editor of the *Golden Era*, San Francisco, and E. L. Goold, Esq., a very prominent member of the bar. She carries out a large quantity of machinery for the Transit Company.

A soldiers' banquet is to be given at Newark, New Jersey, on the Fourth of July.

The members of the State Convention of Missouri will reassemble to-day in the city of Jefferson, in response to the proclamation of Gov. Gamble, to consult upon the question of emancipation. This Convention, it will be remembered, was first ordered by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession; but the elections for members proved that the people were not ready for the embraces of Jeff. Davis, and a large majority of Union men was chosen. The rebel General Sterling Price was a member.

The following is a tabular statement of the amount of Pennsylvania anthracite coal transported over the Reading Railroad during the week ending June 11, together with the amount brought to tide water during the year, compared with the number of tons shipped up to the same date in 1862:—

	Tons.
From Port Carbon	25,608
From Pottsville	844
From Schuylkill Haven	25,591
From Auburn	5,674
From Port Clinton	7,217
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	95
Total for week	65,032
From Harrisburg, bituminous, do	5,040
Total of all kinds for week	70,072
Total for the year	1,490,945
To same time last year	904,282
Excess over 1862	586,663

The stock market on Saturday was better. The leading railway shares advanced ½ a 1½ per cent, and the market closed with rather a buoyant tone. Gold rose to 143, exchange to 156½. Money was in better supply and there was less suffering on this score among the brokers.

The stock market was better on Saturday, and there was more disposition to buy stocks. Money was very active; but there was no slaughtering of collaterals, the weak speculators having been generally weeded out. Gold was higher, selling up to 143. Exchange was 156 a ½.

Cotton was quiet on Saturday, but was not held firmly. Heavier sales of flour were reported, but at unsettled prices, as likewise of wheat, corn and oats at firmer rates. The provision trade was more active; pork and lard were advancing. Groceries were less freely purchased. Whiskey was quiet, but steady. Hides and leather were in fair request, as were also hay, tallow, dry codfish and pickled mackerel. Other articles were rather quiet. The freight engagements were very moderate.

The War in Virginia—Signs of an Advance by the Whole Rebel Army.

The indications that an offensive campaign has not only been resolved upon, but has actually been commenced, by General Lee, similar to that of last year, are so numerous, consistent and conclusive, in our judgment, as to leave no margin for the slightest doubt upon the subject.

The movements of the enemy around Culpepper Court House, which were supposed, on our side, a week ago, to be only the preparations for a grand cavalry raid by Stuart, it now appears were movements involving the whole rebel army. This is pretty broadly indicated in General Lee's despatch relating to the recent cavalry fight, which shows that on June 9 his headquarters were at Culpepper. But the despatch of June 13, from Mr. Cook, one of our correspondents with the army of General Hooker, settles the question. He says that "the movements of General Lee in the direction of Culpepper have been on a larger and a more expeditious scale than was at first supposed, and embrace nearly the entire forces of his army, there now remaining opposite Falmouth a force not exceeding ten thousand men." From other despatches it appears that Lee has been heavily reinforced from the neighborhood of Suffolk, and from North and South Carolina. He is thus prepared for offensive operations; and what these operations will be we think may be readily conjectured from certain other facts betraying his preliminary reconnoissances.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent reports that at the time of Mosby's late raid into Maryland from Edwards' Ferry a powerful body of rebel infantry was not far behind him on the Virginia shore. It is thus evident that Mosby was thrown forward as a feeler. Next, it appears that General Milroy, at Winchester, has wind of an approaching heavy column of the enemy, and is fearful of being cut off; and next, at Middletown, some twelve or thirteen miles higher up the Shenandoah valley, there was, on Friday last, a skirmish between an outlying detachment of Union troops and a squad of four hundred rebel cavalry. All these movements indicate the repetition of General Lee's Northern campaign of last summer, including the clearing out of the Shenandoah valley, the surprise and capture of Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of Maryland by way of the Potomac fords, near Poolesville, and this time, in all probability, a desperate effort to get into Washington by the back door.

These are our opinions, from the suggestive facts referred to; but it would also appear—which we are glad to believe—that they are the opinions of the War Office. It is reported that the bulk of the supplies of the Army of the Potomac have been removed from Aquia creek to Alexandria; that General Hooker is gradually withdrawing his lines from his old position, and that, whatever direction Lee may take, he will find himself confronted by the Army of the Potomac. There will be no excuse, at all events, to the chiefs of the War Office for another blundering Virginia campaign like that of last summer, with all the instructive misfortunes of that campaign before them. The present situation of the opposing armies, as compared with their situation in last year's campaign from Culpepper to Centreville, gives us many important advantages. Last August, while Pope for two or three weeks was compelled, with some forty thousand men, to resist the pressure of a rebel army of eighty thousand or more, the War Office had troops at Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington and thereabouts, which, if promptly thrown forward, would have been sufficient to defeat and disperse the rebel army at Manassas, and follow its fugitive fragments into Richmond. But, between Pope and McClellan and the advancing and victorious rebel army, the chiefs of the War Office were thrown into such a state of consternation and embarrassment as to make confusion in everything they did only worse confounded, until the President came to the rescue, and saved Washington, by putting McClellan at the head of all the troops of all the Union armies around the city.

We have now a concentrated army in front of the enemy, under "Fighting Joe Hooker;" and he, as well as the War Office, knows, or ought to know, from Gen. Lee's campaign of last summer, how to baffle him in his present designs of repeating the same operations over the same ground. The general condition of the rebellion is exceedingly desperate; and Lee is imperatively called upon to attempt this desperate enterprise of another campaign against Washington, in the hope of turning the tide once more against us. He knows that if he should continue to stand still he is lost; and from his late trial of strategy with General Hooker, and from the reduction of the Union army by the losses of the regiments of our returning volunteers, and from the reinforcements brought forward to his own army, General Lee doubtless has strong hope of recovering, in a single decisive blow in the East, all that has been lost and all that is in danger of being lost to the rebellion in the West.

We have no doubt that within a very few days we shall have intelligence of events in Virginia of commanding importance, and we hope that this time General Hooker and the War Office will be found equal in activity and sagacity to the movements and the strategy of the skilful and daring commander of the rebel army. Our Army of the Potomac is ready to do its duty, and able thoroughly to chastise the presumptuous enemy. Let General Hooker and the War Office do their duty, and the advance of Lee's army will only precipitate the general collapse of the rebellion.

SUPPRESSED WAR DESPATCHES.—There is a very easy way of remedying the system of censorship now exercised at Washington over the telegraphic despatches forwarded to the press, which results in such annoyances as that which was commented on in our paper of yesterday by the agent of the Associated Press in Washington.

Let the army correspondents of the newspapers be recognized by some badge, so that all may know them, and the government need have no fear that the news they send will be "mischievous and reprehensible." Let their names appear on their despatches, as we publish them on their letters, and let the newspaper proprietors be held responsible for their publication. The government will thus be saved from all responsibility; that will fall on the newspapers and the authors of the despatches. Such a method would satisfy both the press and the public. It would put a stop to speculation in Wall street and elsewhere; for the telegraph is now used for speculative and sensation purposes, by means of cyphers known only to the initiated, and the public are abused almost daily in this way.

The present system of censorship only half does the business it was intended for, and is more of a nuisance than a benefit, either to the government, the press or the people.

The Military Situation.

About two years ago General Scott started "the grand army of the United States" on its march southward, by way of Virginia, to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government," and to take care that "the laws of the Union should be faithfully executed in all the States." Since that we have had a succession of battles, of greater or less extent, with advances and retreats innumerable, and not less than half a million men have been lost to the country in all ways. After so much endeavor, in what position is the war?

Practically we may now consider the rebellion as represented by about three hundred and fifty thousand effective soldiers. Aside from its armies, the rebellion has no vitality, and those armies are consequently the true objective points. They are in the field at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Staunton, in Virginia; at Goldsboro and Wilmington, in North Carolina; at Charleston, in South Carolina; at Savannah, in Georgia; at Tallahassee, in Florida; at Monticello, in Kentucky; at Knoxville, Shelbyville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee; at Madison, Jacksonport and Little Rock, in Arkansas; at Mobile, at Port Hudson and at Vicksburg.

Though we have thus named eighteen points, the force at some of them is quite small, and might, for any importance in the points themselves, be smaller; for the whole struggle is now concentrated really in five theatres of operations, and the theatres of primary importance are fewer still; for the positions at Goldsboro and Wilmington are merely the acknowledgment of a weakness there, and the positions at Petersburg and Staunton are of equally small account—certainly the latter. Marmaduke's position at Madison, in Arkansas, and Pegram's at Monticello, in Kentucky, both depend—like the fortunes of the celebrated Guppy—upon "circumstances over which they have no control." Those positions will be fought for on other fields. Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, the centre of the line between these two in Tennessee, and the position at Charleston—which practically may be counted as one with that at Savannah—are the great points, the points at which the war appears to culminate. In fact, the rebellion may be regarded as drawn up on one immense field. It faces to the northwest and its rear rests upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Lee holds the right above Richmond; Johnston and Pemberton between them hold the left at Vicksburg; Bragg and Buckner hold the centre, and the reserve, under Beauregard, is at Savannah and Charleston, ready to be sent anywhere, and in a position to guard the approaches in that direction, if indeed this reserve has not already been sent elsewhere.

Against the rebel right, as thus indicated, we have hitherto directed our main effort neither well nor wisely—not for any good reason, since it is not a decisive point, either topographically or strategically. In this we have been governed by a vague notion that we ought to take the enemy's capital. But the Southern States are not France—they have no Paris. They have no capital except as they choose to name a town as a place of assembly for their rulers. Richmond was probably designated as the seat of government to invite advance in that direction, and to keep the war as much as possible in Virginia and out of the States more deeply interested in the contest. As for the prestige we might gain by the capture of an enemy's capital, it is not an equivalent for the loss of sixty thousand men. Yet with the Bull run campaign, the peninsular campaign, Pope's impotent attempt, Burnside's repulse and Hooker's horrible catastrophe, we have lost at least that many in the attempt, and still the rebel right is essentially where it was. All that we have done against it has been to the advantage of the rebels, and the prestige, which was more to them than to us, is all theirs.

Against their centre we have had more success. By the operations in Western Virginia, and from the capture of Fort Donelson onward, we have pushed it, with varying fortunes, to the northern line of the Gulf States, and it rests not far north of that. Every great battle fought there has been completely in our favor. Hooker and Rosecrans now respectively watch these points on the right and centre. Their business is to stand still, perhaps to threaten—but above all to hold fast. Hooker is perhaps soon to be tried again. It is for him to see that the rebel right, under Lee, does not advance into the free States and achieve the success by which it expects to balance the disaster that is to fall upon it in the West. Rosecrans, who is a hard fighter, without a soubriquet, and who has plenty of brains, without pretence, will do his part with quiet tenacity.

Upon the rebel left we began our operations well with Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who would have closed up matters in that direction very shortly if he had been given the entire command there. But the romantic tastes of the period had to be pandered to, and Lyon, who was not at all romantic, gave way to Fremont, who was. Then followed an avalanche of errors. Fremont was swept from his official feet at last, and the enemy was driven from Missouri, beaten at Pea Ridge, and now stands at bay by the "City on the Hill," where he holds with almost the power of despair his last point on the Mississippi river. General Grant has thus far acted against Vicksburg with great boldness and ability. Let him but continue his campaign in the spirit in which it has been so far carried on, and Vicksburg will be ours, and the rebellion will lose by that one blow half of its already small territory. Banks' operations further down the river—though for the present dwarfed in public estimation by the apparently greater operations of Grant—are nevertheless of the first importance, as in any event they deprive the rebellion of an immense territory and of great material wealth. Grant, however, has in his hands the great game in the Southwest. Let him but win, and Rosecrans and Hooker meanwhile hold their places, and from the hour when Vicksburg is ours we may date the downfall of the rebellion. Charleston and the position in East Tennessee will then, with Richmond, be the points of importance, and the great Southern confederacy will be reduced to a convenient size.

Already we have achieved a great deal. Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky assured; Missouri, Tennessee and half of Virginia redeemed; Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and half of Florida essentially in our possession; a slice of North Carolina ours, and Mississippi in the balance—such are the results; and yet the miserable partisan spouters tell their audiences that we are no nearer to the end of the war than we were two years ago. From the glance we have given, any one not blinded by party zeal may see that, though fewer brilliant victories have been gained than were expected, we have made steady and great progress towards the accomplishment of the objects of the war, and are now in the position to strike a blow that will do it more harm than any one blow has yet done.

So much for the territorial aspects of the situation; but, as we have said above, the rebel armies are now the important objective points. Here also our progress has been great; for the rebellion in this respect is in such a position that at any one of the three points—right, left or centre—we are able to strike almost at its life; and the overthrow of a rebel army at any one of those points would now be vastly more disastrous to the rebellion than it could have been at this time last year.

Increased Activity of the Rebel Privateers—Indifference of the Navy Department.

We yesterday published a list of six of our merchant vessels which have been recently captured off our coast by the privateer Clarence—a tender of the Florida. We give this morning the particulars of further depredations on the Atlantic by the new privateer Georgia, while from the South Pacific we have received by the Ocean Queen accounts of the commencement of privateering operations in that quarter, one of our merchant vessels having been destroyed by a rebel cruiser, and another being hotly chased by her when last seen.

Some four or five weeks since our London correspondence made mention of the fact that two fast steamers, supposed to be rebel privateers, had left the Clyde for the Pacific. Although there was hardly time for either of those vessels to be employed in the operations described, there is no doubt that they are now actively engaged in capturing and destroying our East India and China merchantmen. Each of the latter, with her cargo, is worth from half a million to a million of dollars, and many of them will be sent to the bottom of the ocean before there is a possibility of any of our cruisers arriving for their protection. Of the preparations made to give increased scope to the ravages of the rebel privateers in that and other quarters we have evidence in the news brought by the British ship Bucephalus, from which it appears that, previous to her departure from Bahia, an English bark, the Castor, had arrived out there with coal and ammunition for the Georgia, the authorities, it should be added, compelling both vessels to leave the port. Their object had, however, been accomplished by being enabled to rendezvous there. From these facts, and from the plan adopted by the Alabama and Florida of converting the clippers which they seize into privateers or decoys to cover their movements, it may be calculated that the aggregate of our losses at sea from these depredations will within the next three months far exceed that of any similar period since the commencement of the war.

All these probabilities we have long vainly endeavored to impress upon the attention of the Navy Department; and at length it has ventured to act upon them; for by our despatches last night we see that Mr. Welles has sent four ships from this port and three from Hampton Roads to encounter the rebel privateers. But we cannot get over the fact that two of the fastest steamers on the ocean—the Atlantic and the Baltic, which have been lying here idle for months, and which were built with a view to the probability of their being converted into vessels-of-war—have been repeatedly offered to the government for the protection of our commerce by Captain Comstock, on the sole condition of its furnishing the guns, ammunition and coal required. Can there be a stronger commentary on the sluggishness and imbecility that preside over the administration of our naval affairs?

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMIES IN THE SOUTH.—It is a remarkable fact that the regiment of Wilson Zouaves, which returned to this city a few days ago from the war, came back almost as strong as they went out. Considering the length of service, the numerous actions they were in, and the climate of the extreme south of Louisiana, their numbers were very slightly diminished. This not only proves the care which Colonel Wilson must have bestowed upon his men, but it shows also how much such sanitary measures as General Butler established in New Orleans, and which General Banks is now inaugurating, can do in preserving the health of the army by expelling yellow fever and other epidemics. If similar measures were taken in other military departments there is no reason why our soldiers could not live as well and as comfortably in any Southern city as in the North, even in the heat of summer.

NEW REGIMENTS FOR THE WAR.—There are now organizing in this State no less than twenty-five new regiments. As a liberal bounty is offered for enlistment, there can be very little doubt that they will soon be all filled up. Many of the returned soldiers, men who have served two years or nine months, and will make the very best material, will join them. New York has already furnished a little more than her quota of men under previous calls. These new regiments will be ready to meet the conscription, should it be called for, by placing 25,000 men in the field at once.

THE ENGLISH RUPTURE WITH JAPAN.—The announcement of probable hostilities between the English and French governments and Japan suggests the folly of speculating upon political analogies or the lessons of past experience, at least so far as the Eastern nations are concerned.

It was generally supposed that the effect of the embassy which the Japanese government sent to this country and to Europe would have the effect of impressing it with the advantages of European and American civilization, and of inducing it to cultivate the closest and friendliest relations with all the Powers thus visited. Now, from the bitter feeling manifested against Europeans, and the determined resistance made to the demands of the English, we must arrive at one or other of two conclusions—either that the Japanese are not so favorably impressed with what their envoys witnessed during their travels, and consequently desire to persist in their old policy of excluding foreigners, or that they believe that the proceedings of the two governments are founded in injustice, and that their object is merely to gobble up Japan, as France is now gobbling up Mexico. If the latter is their idea, it is not far from the truth. Let either or both of these Powers obtain foothold in their country, and it will soon lose its independence. That the Japanese do not exhibit the same jealous suspicions and apprehensions of us arises from the fact that their envoys had penetration enough to discover that the policy of our government is not that of extension, but conservation.

Rosecrans as a General.

At the commencement of the war the rebel government had so much military talent on its hands that it hardly knew what to do with it. General R. E. Lee, in particular, was almost as much of a bother in Richmond as he has since been in better places, and he was quietly given the command in Western Virginia to get him out of the way. General Rosecrans had then succeeded to the principal command of the Union forces there, and thus it happened that he was the first of our generals to try conclusions with Lee. By the brilliant actions which first brought General McClellan prominently before the country much had been done to weaken the rebel hold upon that district; yet Floyd was still rampant, Wise not less so, and Lee, to strengthen all, had put them in positions from which it seemed impossible that they could be driven. From hill after hill, however, they were compelled to retire in most unseemly haste, and almost without the opportunity to fight. In the light of the fame that Lee has since won it is certainly greatly to the honor of Rosecrans that he clearly proved himself the superior soldier—so clearly, that it was a public acknowledgment in the South that the "ill-fated campaign in Western Virginia had ended in a blaze of glory for the Yankees." After this Lee was given by the rebel government an important command in the East, and by our government Rosecrans was effectually kept out of sight for a year.

Such men, however, will come up some time, and Rosecrans came up again at the battle of I-u-k-a, September 19, 1862. Sterling Price had manœuvred with some success towards the Tennessee, with the hope to operate in Bragg's favor against Buell, and had taken possession of I-u-k-a with that end in view. Rosecrans arranged for a joint advance of his own command and a column under General Ord against Price at I-u-k-a, marched twenty miles on the day of battle, came upon Price's flank at four P. M., and engaged at once with great impetuosity. Though Ord's column did not come to time, Price was driven from his position by Rosecrans alone, and escaped by a retreat at night across the line of Ord's advance. It was a simple affair, but was arranged with consummate skill and executed with great vigor.

Close upon this followed the great and decisive battle at Corinth—October 3 and 4—where Rosecrans fought the combined rebel forces of Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigue and Rust—thirty-eight thousand in number. He had under his own command about half that number of men, and he gave the enemy a terrible defeat. It devolved upon General Rosecrans to show in this battle that he could hold a position as well as he could carry one. Against the centre of his line the enemy hurled one of those magnificent columns of infantry that they have so often employed in the same way in this war. Rosecrans' artillery made awful slaughter in this mass, but his centre was broken. Under similar circumstances most generals make arrangements to retreat; but Rosecrans went forward. He brought this column to a standstill, and then in turn threw his own men against it, scattered it, and with it the whole rebel force. He lost 315 killed and 1,812 wounded. The enemy lost 1,423 killed and 5,600 wounded.

General Rosecrans' next battle was that at Murfreesboro. Near to that place the rebel army under Bragg held a good position, against which Rosecrans advanced on the 26th of December. He went ahead with considerable caution, and on the night of the 30th occupied a position in front of the enemy, ready to engage next day. His right wing, under McCook, was thrown out rather perilously. Early on the next day the enemy advanced from his position, surprised Rosecrans' right, and drove it furiously for three miles from the line it had held. Substitute the name of Hooker for that of Rosecrans, and we have here, thus far, an anticipation of what recently occurred in the Wilderness, near Chancellorville. But here the parallel ends; for the rebels who thus broke his order and drove his right found that Rosecrans was not to be beaten by one blow. Even while they drove his right he advanced his centre, strengthened it, massed his artillery there, and prepared to form a new right. By the terrible fire of this centre the rebel masses were staggered and driven back and the army saved from complete destruction. After eleven hours of battle, however, the rebels had the best of it; but Rosecrans never thought of retreat. On the next day he endeavored to advance his right, and also pushed his left out to guard against a rebel advance there. By night of the second day he held only the ground he had held before the fight began at all, and then on the third day he advanced his left. One more desperate but vain attempt against that advance was made by the rebels, and then they betook themselves to precipitate retreat. About seven thousand men were lost on either side.

Certainly, after that battle, if any general in our armies is entitled above others to the distinctive appellation of "fighter," Rosecrans is the man. But he is above any distinction that could be given by the vulgar clap-trap of nicknames. His fame rests firmly upon actions that indicate a great military mind, a true genius for war, and an immovable purpose to go through with what he once begins.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1863.

The general loan agent reports the sale of $1,250,900 five-twenties on Saturday, over one half being from Kentucky and other Western States, which are coming up nobly to the work. The sales will continue increasing largely up to the 1st of July, and there is little doubt that efforts will be made by capitalists and others to take large amounts for future sales here and abroad.

Colored Troops to be Mustered into the Service.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14, 1863.

Governor Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States by the authority of the War Department, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL LEE'S FORCES.

BRISK WORK EXPECTED.

The Recent Affair at Brandy Station.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. WYNDHAM.

List of Casualties in the First New Jersey Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.

The Cavalry Fight at Beverly's Ford—Capture of Another Herald Correspondent by the Rebels, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1863.

Intelligence has just been received that Mr. Solomon T. Buckley, correspondent of the HERALD, with the cavalry expedition which was engaged in the battle at Beverly's Ford, was made a prisoner during that engagement.

He was in the heat of the battle, and was sent by Gen. Buford with a despatch to Gen. Duffie. He was accompanied by Capt. Forbes' Brigade Commissary.

While speeding upon this mission they were overtaken and made prisoners by the enemy within the view of a portion of our cavalry, who had, however, no opportunity either to rescue them or render them assistance.

Despatch of Mr. L. A. Hendricks.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 12—9 A. M.

Everything indicates brisk work within a short time. Troops and wagons were passing these headquarters all night. It is easy to see that General Hooker has no notion of letting the rebels have their own way—whether it be falling back to aid in reinforcing Pemberton, or a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, without having something to say upon the subject himself. Meantime the troops of this corps are still guarding the fords, with orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Our men have got the fords in the most defensible condition. We have worked night and day in fortifying and strengthening our position. Should the enemy attempt a crossing at any of these points he will find hot work before him.

A rebel battery near Banks' Ford threw three shells at the balloon this morning, but did no damage. This is the first exhibition of artillery practice given by the batteries in this vicinity since the arrival of our troops.

Five deserters came yesterday within our lines. They swam the Rappahannock. Their statements corroborate those of other deserters.

The Affair at Brandy Station.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. WYNDHAM.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS.

Captain H. C. Weir, Assistant Adjutant General Third Division Cavalry Corps:—

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to make the following report of the part my command took in the action of yesterday. After crossing the river and coming up with Col. Duffie, I turned to the right, and, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, pushed on rapidly to Brandy Station. On arriving at that place I found the enemy strongly posted in the rear and on the right of the station, with batteries planted on the heights near the Barber House.

I immediately formed my command into line of battle, and had the section of artillery attached to it placed in position, and opened on their battery in front of the Barber House.

Observing the enemy breaking away on the left, I ordered a portion of the First Maryland cavalry, led by Major Russell, to charge on the station, which they did in fine style, capturing a number of the enemy, and bringing away an ambulance and four horses, captured by our advance guard. I next ordered the section of artillery to advance, as they had completely silenced the battery they had been firing upon, and at the same time ordered the First New Jersey to charge on a battery stationed in the rear of the Barber House, and the First Pennsylvania reserve corps and the balance of the First Maryland to charge the heights on which the house stands. The whole command moved gallantly forward and nobly accomplished the work assigned them. The First Maryland, which consisted of little more than a squadron, led by Lieutenant Colonel Deems, charged first, but were met by fully a regiment of the enemy, posted behind the buildings and drawn up in the garden and orchard, and, after a brief and spirited fight, were compelled to fall back. The First Pennsylvania, coming up, charged next. Col. Taylor, leading part of the regiment, struck the enemy in front, while Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, with the balance, dashed on his flank next to the house, forcing him back at both points, cutting him off from the house, and gaining his rear, drove him from his cover into the open plain below, where he was again met by the First Maryland cavalry, which had rallied. Thus assailed on both sides, his force was completely scattered, a large number being killed, wounded or captured. The charge of the First New Jersey on the battery in the rear of the house I led in person, aided by Lieutenant Colonel Broderick. At the first onset the enemy were driven from their guns. The support coming up was met, and in a few minutes also driven back. Reinforced, it returned, and was again repulsed.

My command being now much scattered by the charges it had made, Col. Duffie not coming up to my support, as I expected, and seeing the enemy strongly reinforced, advancing from several points, I was compelled to withdraw. This was done by the greatest part of the command forming on the Brandy Station road, while I collected the balance at the Station, and forming them into a rear guard remained till the field was cleared. The enemy here charged upon my line twice, but were repulsed each time by my carbineers with heavy loss. Having checked the enemy's advance on my retreating column, I then took across the field to join the head of my command, when a squad of the enemy's cavalry concealed in the woods fired, wounding me through the leg. I still retained command until five o'clock P. M., when orders were given to retreat, when, becoming very much exhausted from loss of blood, I turned over the command to Colonel Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania reserve cavalry, and left the field. He reports that shortly afterwards he received orders to report to Gen. Buford, and assisted in covering the withdrawal of his command across the river.

In closing my report it affords me no small degree of pleasure to be able to say that all of my command that followed me on the field behaved nobly, standing unmoved under the enemy's artillery fire, and when ordered to charge dashing forward with a spirit and determination that swept all before them. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the field officers of my command acted—without exception gallantly and efficiently performing every duty assigned them; and of the line officers I can say the same. I lament to say that Lieut. Col. Broderick and Maj. Shelmire, of the First New Jersey cavalry, were wounded and captured, and Maj. W. T. McEwen, First Pennsylvania cavalry, wounded; Capt. Kreager, of First Maryland, killed; Capt. Sawyer, of First New Jersey, missing, and seven other officers wounded or missing, whose names are reported in the list of casualties. Two hundred and seven enlisted men are reported killed, wounded and missing.

Major Janeway, who was doing duty as field officer of the day, and Captain H. S. Thomas, Acting Quartermaster General; Lieutenant W. P. Lloyd, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Crimlee and Lieutenant Parry, Acting Aid-de-camp of my staff, all rendered invaluable service by the prompt and efficient manner in which they had every order executed, and the assistance they afforded in rallying and reforming the different portions of the command. Respectfully submitted,

PERCY WYNDHAM, Commanding Brigade.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.

The following is a complete list of the casualties in the First New Jersey cavalry, near Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863:—

Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, wounded; Lieut. Col. V. Broderick, wounded and missing; Major J. H. Shelmire, wounded and missing; Captain Henry Sawyer, wounded; Lieut. Hyde Crocker, wounded and missing; John Black, Co. A, missing; E. Crossdale, Co. A, missing; Charles E. Wilson, Co. A, missing; Henry Clark, Co. A, missing; Joseph Howard, Co. B, killed; Aaron Bake, Co. B, wounded; Sergt. S. P. Crossman, Co. B, missing; John Tynon, Co. B, John Casler, Co. B, missing; Thomas Boyle, Co. C, missing; Wm. McCune, Co. C, missing; Josiah Hachain, Co. D, wounded; Joseph Crane, Co. D, missing; Octave Antonio, Co. D, missing; Sergt. Geo. W. Stewart, Co. E, wounded and missing; Sergt. James H. Palmater, Co. E, missing; Corporal Robert Williams, missing; T. L. Clement, missing; Daniel McCormick, missing; George Polston, Co. E, killed; Sergeant Samuel Rainear, Co. F, killed; Corporal Amos Folnsett, Co. F, wounded; Charles Cadot, Co. F, wounded; Nathan Moore, Co. F, missing; John C. Danty, Co. F, missing; Daniel Oliver, Co. F, missing; Sergeant Joseph Thibeadeau, Co. F, missing; Corporal R. S. Asay, Co. F, missing; R. Darnstad, Co. G, killed; A. Ringlop, Co. G, killed; Sergeant J. P. Brower, Co. G, wounded and missing; Sergeant B. G. Joline, Co. G, wounded and missing; W. P. Brown, Co. G, missing; John Finnigan, Co. G, missing; F. Craus, Co. G, missing; J. H. Stubbs, Co. G, wounded and missing; M. Summers, Co. G, wounded and missing; Corporal John Scaller, Co. H, missing; W. H. H. Jackson, Co. H, missing; Douglass Grey, Co. H, missing; Timothy Mahoney, Co. H, wounded; Sergeant Charles Earley, Co. I, wounded and missing; Sergeant F. Schall, Co. I, wounded; Philip Ham, Co. I, missing; Sergeant Robert Tuthill, Co. K, wounded and missing; Sergeant Richard Decker, Co. K, wounded; John Hendershot, Co. K, wounded; John Hanley, Co. K, missing; James Linley, Co. M, missing; Horace Vanorden, Co. M, missing. Total—officers 5; men 52—57. Carried into action, 22 officers and 281 men.

Stahel's Expedition.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. G. B. HART.

HEADQUARTERS, STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1863.

The Recent Cavalry Fight at Beverly's Ford—The Part Taken by General Stahel's Division—The Garibaldi Guard Reorganized—Appearance of Their Camp—Rumors Relative to Mosby and His Rebel Cavalry, &c.

The expedition, consisting of the available cavalry of this division, and Captain Daniel's battery of artillery, which left this place on the 8th inst., commanded by Major General Stahel in person, has just returned. The design of the movement was to protect the flank of Buford, on his advance across the Rappahannock; but the original intention at the outset, agreeably to orders received from Washington, as I then understood, was for General Stahel to advance on Culpepper; but this was changed, owing to discoveries made as to the disposition of the enemy's forces.

At an early hour Monday morning the line of march was taken up direct for Bristow Station, via Centreville, crossing the stream at Bull run, through Manassas Junction, thence to a mile or so beyond Bristow, halting at Camp Harris, the headquarters of Acting General De Forrest, commanding the Third brigade of this division. The march was devoid of the slightest occurrence of interest. The particulars of what transpired at Camp Harris are engrossed in my correspondence from that point, already forwarded. The sound of artillery firing in the battle between Buford and Stuart was plainly perceptible, and we were kept on the qui vive of expectation, anticipating orders every moment that would despatch us to the scene of action. To add to the excitement of the moment, parties of cavalry were sent forth in all directions, our returning couriers reporting that Mosby, with three pieces of artillery, was in the vicinity of Warrenton; then the subsequent bugle call of "boots and saddles," which, much to the evident chagrin of the men, was afterwards countermanded. By such variety was the otherwise monotony of the situation qualified. In the meantime, and during the night, a train, containing some two hundred and forty of our wounded, passed through on its way to Alexandria. In the morning the report of Percy Wyndham being wounded came into camp, and created much interest among the troops, to whom he was personally known, having previously commanded a brigade of this present division. Thus material came to hand from *passant le temps* until early on Thursday morning, when the order was given to prepare for the return march to the old quarters at Fairfax Court House.

On the return route Centreville became a point of interest, General Stahel paying visits to General Hays, commandant of the forces, and to the different regiments formerly composing his brigade. Among others I called upon the commanding officer of the Garibaldi Guard, who informed me that the old regiment had just been changed in its organization, and at present consists of four consolidated companies, under the command of a major, assisted by an adjutant and twelve line officers. All others were mustered out. Its new title is the Thirty-ninth New York Consolidated Battalion. The camp of the Thirty-ninth is arranged with much good taste, and proves an object of interest to the visitor in the shape of a miniature zoological garden. It appears that the men have an affection for animals, which was evinced in the number of quadrupeds of the canine species kept as pets; but on account of their noisy proclivities a special order from General Hays was issued, banishing dogs forever afterwards from the sacred precincts of the Garibaldian camp.

But the order only specified dogs, and a military quibble at once was raised that the rest of animated creation was not interdicted, and that by substituting other pets there would be no evasion, consequently no violation. Therefore the ingenuity and Van Amburg-like ability of the regiment was brought in requisition, and the woods deprived of their denizens, of all grades and species, and at the present moment can be found in the camp of the Thirty-ninth a heterogeneous collection of birds, fowls and animals. I was much amused by two tame black crows, who kept up a constant cawing, certainly in no wise inferior in vocal power to the dogs. Also tame owls, and a variety too numerous to mention.

On the return of the division to Fairfax, the Sixth Pennsylvania reserves, who were on duty here, were ordered back to Fairfax Station, their old quarters, and the usual routine of a camp life was resumed. I take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Alger, of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, to the command, as colonel, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry. This officer bears the highest reputation, both as an officer of distinguished merit and as a gentleman. He has rendered good service both in the West and in this division, where he is universally respected and esteemed.

Since our return Mosby is reported to have entered Maryland and driven back a force of Unionists on picket in the neighborhood of Poolesville. Arrangements have been made by General Stahel to intercept his retreat.

Note from J. H. Winslow & Co.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1863.

In the HERALD of to-day we notice a statement in the "correspondence of Mr. S. M. Carpenter," associating our name with the sale of obscene works and bogus jewelry. We deny that we are or ever have been engaged in any such business, and are ready for any investigation in the matter.

As the statement of your correspondent is calculated to do us a great injury, will you do us the favor of giving this a prominent place in your paper?

J. H. WINSLOW & CO., 208 Broadway.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Important Order of the War Department—Two New Departments Created.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 172.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1863.

I. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont in the State of Ohio.

Major General William T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Pittsburg.

II. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains.

Major General Couch is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Chambersburg.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Classification of Persons for the Enrolment.

CIRCULAR NO. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

I. The enrolment should include all able bodied male citizens of the United States, and residents of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years.

II. For the purpose of enrolment, all the above named persons who were not in the military service on the 3d of March, 1863, shall be divided into two classes.

The first class, consisting of all between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons above the age of thirty-five and under forty-five.

The second class consisting of all married persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years.

The persons who were in the military service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, should therefore appear in the consolidated enrolment lists in a class by themselves. The preparation of these lists should not be permitted to interfere with the earliest possible completion of the consolidated lists of classes one and two.

Men from the first class will be the first called into the service of the United States.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1863.

THE REPORT RELATIVE TO THE REMOVAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

There is no truth in the statement that Admiral Farragut is to be relieved from the command of the Western Gulf Squadron.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The United States steamer Juniata, on the 28th ult. captured the steamer Victoria, of about one hundred tons, ostensibly bound for Matamoros; but the admissions of persons on board show that she was intended to run the blockade. Her cargo was not at all adapted for the Mexican trade.

Lieutenant Commander Morris, of the United States gunboat Port Royal, forwards to the Navy Department a report of Acting Master Van Sciek, who commanded a boat expedition from that vessel on the 23d ult., resulting in the capture of the sloop Fashion, having on board fifty bales of Sea Island cotton. This vessel was forty-five miles above the town of Apalachicola, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade; but the expedition for her capture proved entirely successful. The Fashion at the time was lying in the vicinity of a rebel encampment, but was captured without any resistance.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, 168TH REGIMENT N. Y. V., CAMP BROWN, YORKTOWN, Va., June 11, 1863.

In an article in your paper of June 9, headed "The Mattapony Expedition," it is stated "that the expedition was made up of detachments from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment New York Volunteers," &c., &c., which is an error.

The detachment was from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers, which is the Nineteenth regiment National Guard, State of New York, from Newburg, Orange county, and was under the command of Captain Daniel Torbush, Company B.

Hoping you will insert the above in your valuable paper, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. BROWN,
Colonel, 168th regiment New York Volunteers,
(19th regiment National Guard, State of New York.)

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

CALIFORNIA, &c.—Steamship Ocean Queen—J P Stoney and family, Mrs E H Allen, two children and servant; S Lloyd and lady, Chas Busch and family, A A Sciover and family, Mrs P A Hassey, Miss E Corry, Jno M Thomas and family, Mrs T C Banks and children, M S Whitney and family, Mrs E A Lawrence, Colonel Ch James, Gustavus Brown, Eugene Lecahalt, Mrs M Klatz and children, Colonel F T Lally, H A Babbitt, Amos Maher, Wm A Stillman, Abram Foley, Aaron Berwin, James Hoy, T W Park, J C Hopper, G W Elliott, B C Howard, Alex Henry, Wm Lakeman, Bethnel Phelps, F H Ebner and family—and good compliment in the steerage.

THE CANADIAN ELOPEMENT CASE.

The British Officer and the Heiress in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Post, June 12.]

In 1861 the Thirtieth British infantry came out to Toronto, and with it came a gay officer named Capt. Nathaniel W. Massey, a relative of wealthy and aristocratic celebrities in England and Ireland. The arrival of the military created quite a flutter among the ladies of Toronto, and while the soldiers were doomed to associate with kitchen girls and uptown cooks, the officers were courted by the beauty and fashion of aristocratic circles. Cards were issued and a gay time the officers had in making morning calls and attending evening parties at the mansions of the wealthy Torontonians.

Captain Massey was one of the most favored officers, and as a matter of course was a universal favorite among all classes in which he associated. But it got rumored about that he had left a beautiful and wealthy wife in England, and brought out with him a pretty, yet dissipated daughter of a country rector. This was too much for the moral ideas of Canadian mamas, and Captain Massey was dropped from their list of acquaintances. The Captain's ire knew no bounds; he complained to his brother officers, and the consequence was that they refused to attend parties unless their friend, the captain, was permitted to go with them into society. The fawning "plogers" of Toronto society were compelled to succumb, and the captain took his old place in aristocratic circles, although his liaison with the pretty English woman, with whom he attended the theatre and opera, was well known.

During the captain's residence in Toronto he visited England three times, taking with him the English woman on one occasion. Some weeks ago he visited New York, and returned in company with a Miss McTavish, niece of a Toronto banker, and her aunt. This Miss McTavish, who is a daughter of the celebrated Hudson Bay McTavish, who committed suicide in Montreal some fifteen years ago, and obtained quite a celebrity as the owner of the "Haunted House," situated on the mountain, near Montreal; had an income of fifteen thousand pounds per year, and moved in the best circles in Toronto, where she frequently met Capt. Massey. Previous to the captain's visit to New York he took the English girl to Halifax and sent her to Europe, and society in consequence began to forget his follies and gave him a cordial entrée at all their reunions. A few evenings ago Miss McTavish attended an evening party at the residence of a Canadian member of Parliament and was suddenly missed. She was not found that night, but in the morning it was discovered that the captain had sold his commission and was non est. The uncle of the lady made diligent inquiries and learned that Miss McTavish had left for Niagara Falls. A cousin of the lady immediately started in pursuit, and at the Falls learned that the fugitives had gone to New York. He followed them there, and after searching the hotels found that they had occupied a room under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Morse," and had left for parts unknown. He traced them to Washington, but only to find that they had just one day's start of him. After searching several cities he traced them to this city, where they arrived two days ago. He arrived here and found that to avoid suspicion they had left the Tremont House and gone to live...

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEERSCHAUM, 337 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK—337. POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Pipes, &c., have the best assorted stock of Meerschaum Pipes and Segar Holders ever seen on this continent. We import our own raw Meerschaum from Smyrna, Asia Minor, &c., and make our own Pipes, &c., plain, figured or lettered, in wholesale or retail. No. 337 Broome street, New York.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Try it, try it, to be convinced that it is the only real remedy to keep your hair from falling out or turning gray prematurely; contains no oil nor grease; purely medical. Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle. Laboratory 461 Fourth street. Professor D. H. MYRES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1863.
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK:—
DEAR SIR—
I feel it a duty I owe to you and all who are suffering under the disease known as consumption and liver complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs. I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with chilling fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The white of my eyes were very yellow, likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing, when I lay down at night and when I arose in the morning, that they would last one or two hours. I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best of medical attendance the whole of that time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly, I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats and soreness all through my whole chest; ...

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL, AT A FASHIONABLE resort, forty minutes from New York by boats running hourly, billiard room, bowling alleys, &c. Its hall and lecture room, anterooms and dining room, en suite, can accommodate 700 persons. Lighted with gas. Splendid panorama river, sea and landscape scenery. Bathing, boating, fishing, &c. It can be enlarged to receive 700 boarders. Worth, with furniture, $60,000. Price $40,000; one half on bond and mortgage. E. ELMENDORF, Jr., 71 Nassau st.

ABOUT THREE MILES FROM HOBOKEN FERRY IS a very pleasant country Residence for sale, a nice house, with seven rooms and good cellar, barn and large garden, with fruit trees, situated on the hill, Weavertown road, with fine view towards Newark, Snake Hill, Hackensack river and Passaic valley. Everything in complete and best order. For particulars apply to PALMER & CO., 66 and 68 Duane street.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES FOR SALE—PRICE from $1,100 to $20,000; Building Sites, Farms, &c., in great variety. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, 27 Nassau street, under the Bank of Commerce.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, LARGE house, fine barns and outbuildings, choice fruit in variety—few better farms on Long Island; under high cultivation; six daily trains; 25 miles from Brooklyn, by M. A. CONKLING, Atlantic, near Smith street, Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE and fortune.—Will be sold, or leased for five years, a splendid Country Seat, seven miles from the Central Park, delightfully located, with a fine and extensive water front on the Sound.

The property consists of an elegant new mansion, 65 feet front, with piazza all round, superbly fitted with all the modern improvements and appointments essential to a first class residence throughout the year; 20 acres of land, 12 of which are tastefully laid out in lawns, garden, &c.; abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Views on every side extensive and beautiful. Outbuildings all new and commodious. Carriages, horses, stock, furniture, &c., will also be sold. No agents need apply.

ERASTUS LYMAN,
At Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., 161 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURnished, commanding a view of Long Island Sound for twenty five miles, a healthy location, within one hour of New York, with from two to ten acres of land. The house is new and handsomely furnished; it is in the Italian villa style, and contains six rooms on the first floor and six on the second, store rooms, pantries, &c. It is a quarter of a mile from steamboat landing and one mile and a quarter from railroad depot at New Rochelle. Inquire of SAMUEL HASSELL, Dentist, 30 Bond street.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE beautiful Navesink river, at Red Bank, N. J., distance one hour and a half, with twelve acres of land; fruit and shade trees in abundance. It is upon elevated ground, with extensive lawn, sloping to the beach; excellent salt water for bathing and boating. A healthier or pleasanter locality is not to be found, either for a private or a public residence, as the whole is well adapted for building sites. Terms easy. For full description inquire of J. M. CUMINGS, No. 68 East Broadway, New York city.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AND SEA VIEW, 15 ACRES choice land, large double house, fine lawn and shade trees, fruit in abundance, and all in good order, for sale cheap on accommodating terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN MORRIStown, N. J., one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, and all in good order, for sale on easy terms or to let for the season or longer. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine street.

A VERY VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—AT TARRYtown, 1½ miles from depot, containing about 200 acres; has good dwelling, barns, &c., lots of fruit and good water. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Terms easy. For further particulars address Henry, Herald office.

A NICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON BROADway, between Irvington and Tarrytown; has good house and one acre of ground, with lots of fruit; will be sold cheap; possession immediately. Address J. G., Herald office.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE west side of Classon avenue, 220 feet north of Myrtle avenue, will be sold cheap. Apply to
HANNERS & HORTEN, 41 Division street, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—THE three story basement and sub cellar brick House, 70 Lafayette avenue, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Price $5,500. Inquire of A. BURTIS, 12 Barclay street, N. Y.

F. R. ANDERSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
102 Broadway, room No. 5.
Offers for sale the following:—
2 Lots, 25x100, on 5th av., between 66th and 67th sts.
2 Lots, 25x100, on 5th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
3 Lots, 25x100, on 8th av., between 57th and 58th sts.
80 Lots, 25x100, in Williamsburg, one mile from Grand street ferry, near P. Cooper's factory; first rate property.
Brick House and Lot in Newburg, opposite the beautiful residence of W. E. Hasbrouck, Esq., having a fine river view.
House and Lot 85 7th st., with all modern improvements. House 25x45, extension 7 ft. 10 in., one story; lot 25x97, very pleasantly located.
A beautiful Farm at New Castle, 1½ mile from Mount Kisco, 75 acres, in high state of cultivation, has a large farm house, two tenant houses and outhouses; overlooking Kisco Lake, of 75 acres of water.
Two Farms, about eight acres each, near the above.
All the above at reasonable prices.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT SARAtoga; one hundred acres, twelve in wood, the balance in cultivation, well fenced and watered; lays sloping south; is not sandy, but equally adapted to the cultivation of grain or grass. [illegible] eight miles from Saratoga Springs by plank road; price, including all the crops, which will be large, $3,500; half cash, the balance on time; must be sold immediately. Apply to SAMUEL W. SMITH, proprietor of the Western Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS and others, Lots at Elizabethport, New Jersey, at from $200 to $400 each, on very easy terms of payment. Persons starting manufacturing, especially those using large quantities of coal or iron, are requested to examine this place before locating elsewhere. Apply to E. M. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl street, New York, or to J. E. COOLEY, Agent, Elizabethport.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New Rochelle, Westchester county, convenient of access by railroad from New York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four, carriage house, icehouse, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is enclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises to SAMUEL P. AUBRIS, or at 174 Lexington street, New York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW, STYLISH VILLAGE RESIDENCE, two hours from the city, on the New Haven Railroad, with barn, outbuildings, large yard, fine vegetable garden, pasturage for cow, brook, pond, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Location healthy and beautiful; first class neighborhood, near churches, schools, stores and sea bathing. Title perfect. Possession immediately, with furniture, cow, poultry, &c., if desired. A rare chance to step, at once, with little trouble, into all the comforts of a summer home in the country.
Inquire at 116 Congress street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY place, the late residence of Johnston Livingston, Esq., situate in the town of Livingston, county of Columbia. For a quiet, comfortable family residence this place possesses many advantages. It is near two neat and very pretty villages, containing stores, post office and churches of the Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations. The roads in the neighborhood are excellent, the scenery very fine, and the surrounding country extremely healthy. The dwelling house is of brick, large and very comfortable; the laundry, also of brick, and the gate lodge have been but recently built; the barns, stables, fences, &c., are all in good order. The trees on the place are old, and some are very beautiful. The land (78 acres) the best in the county. Apply to WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, 41 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT CLIFton, S. I., within five minutes' walk of the landing; house is in perfect order, contains all modern conveniences. An acre of land, barn, with stable and carriage accommodations, fruit and large shade trees. View of the bay. Apply at the office of Paul P. Todd & Co., No. 7 Wall street, N. Y., to the owner.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN WHITE PLAINS, NEW York, a small House and one acre of ground; fruit, garden, &c. Apply to GEO. STURCKE, [illegible] Washington street.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, TWO MILES FROM depot, two Farms; one contains 121 acres, the other about 40 acres; good improvements, good water and lots of fruit. The 40 acre one is all tillable; the other has some timber and good pasture. Address A. L., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FLOUR AND GRIST MILL ON the Hudson river, eight miles north of Newburg, sixty feet square, three stories high, with four run of stone. For particulars inquire of D. WATERS, 111 Hudson street, New York, or of C. CARPENTER, on the premises, at Marlboro. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—AT AUDUBON PARK, 157TH STREET and Hudson river, [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front English basement House, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street; built in the best manner and complete in all its appointments; will be sold very low, if applied for immediately. For admission and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar street, or after 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A THREE STORY AND attic House, with Furniture, in Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue. Apply at 81 Beaver street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATed at 331 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty seventh street, one of the best business avenues in the city. Apply at 331 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—4 F[illegible] full lots, on 119th and 120th streets, [illegible] Fifth avenue. Apply to R. EDDY, [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays or Saturdays.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAU[illegible] Seat, in Elizabeth, N. J., a healthy [illegible] minutes from Wall street. For further in[illegible] B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 90 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CIT[illegible] fine country Residence, with four acre[illegible] den, a good variety of fruit; river front[illegible] known as the Clark Place. Inquire on [illegible] Dobb's Ferry, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT TH[illegible] pretty village; large buildings, full a[illegible] doing a good business; all in good order; [illegible] lawn, &c., and convenient to the city.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD[illegible]

LANDS—TO ALL WANTING FARM[illegible] thriving settlement of Vineland, mil[illegible] south of Philadelphia by railroad; rich [illegible] crops; twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to [illegible] able within four years; good business open[illegible] Hundreds are settling and making improve[illegible] CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vinel[illegible] county, N. J. Letters answered. Papers [illegible] formation will be sent free.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AT NO. 210 FOURTH AVENUE.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
By McKIERIN, DAY & COBB.

A COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, on the Hudson, beautifully located on a private avenue, surrounded by large oaks, with beautiful lawn, good water view, &c. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A family or quiet gentleman, at $4 50 per week, 120 Macdougal street, between Bleecker street and Washington Park; would like a little girl as companion for my daughter; she can learn the piano with her. [illegible]

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST OF the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 neatly furnished, light, airy Rooms. A room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT 122 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS,
WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD,
for families or single gentlemen.

ALL PERSONS HAVING FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Rooms to let, separately or together, with or without board, in city or country, and those desirous of obtaining either, can be suited by calling at the Boarding Agency, No. 5 Astor place.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—GENTEEL FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at 12 Hudson terrace.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO let.—Bath, hot and cold water, and gas in the house. Apply at 201 Fourth avenue, near the corner of Twenty eighth street.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS, AND SINGLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without meals. Apply at the Mitchell House, corner of Twenty fifth street and Fourth avenue.

TO LET—TO PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARDers, a Second Story, in suite or single rooms, with all the [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WAR IN WHICH EVERY LADY MAY TAKE AN active part has been inaugurated by Mme. BROSO against the old system of pinning the lining to the form. Mme. B. having returned to the city is now prepared to teach her system of Dress Cutting, which every lady can acquire in one or two hours. By learning this art she can make her own dresses or those of others at perfectly. Call at 128 Sixth avenue.

BENTLEY'S FRAGRANT AROMATIC CEYLON COFfee, packed in pound packages, by a new process, which retains all the aroma of the coffee, and makes the most wholesome, pleasant beverage ever used, superior to Maracaibo or Java Coffee. Only 30 cents per pound. A sample of four pounds will be sent to any address for $1. The celebrated East India Coffee, 20 cents; best family Soap, 5 cents; [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALVAN O. BAKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, AND MANY RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On this day (MONDAY), JUNE 15, At the elegant residence of Z. Burnham, Esq., 33 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Sale commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
Superb sets Brocade Curtains, Cornices, Bands and Tassels to match; cost $250 a window; embroidered Lace Curtains, Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers, rosewood Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm and Reception Chairs, Ottomans, en suite, covered with satin brocatel of richest description; rosewood Etageres, statuary marble tops; Secretary and Bookcase, lined with satin wood; Cabinets, Encoignures, Console Tables, Ebony Chairs, covered with brocade; ladies' Work Tables, magnificent Sevres Vases, imported from Paris for present owner; superb Bronze Figures, representing Minerva, Cheval de Marley, Mazeppa, Hamlet, Joan of Arc, Crusaders, &c.; two match Paintings, Summer and Winter, by Cole; Holy Family, Marine Views, two match Paintings on panels, Scenes at the Courts of Versailles and Luxembourg, Immaculate Conception, by Desjardins; also a number of Cabinet Paintings on copper, rosewood Centre Tables, King's Reclining Chairs, Card and Chess Tables, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronze and Ormolu Clocks, superb Mandolin, playing ten different tunes; Velvet Carpets.

ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
the richest instrument offered at auction this season, four round corners, elegant carved legs and case, made to order by city makers, all modern improvements; rosewood Stool and Cover, Canterbury, Music Books, walnut Hatstand.

DINING ROOM.
Elegant carved oak Sideboard, Extension Table, ruby Cut and Engraved Crystal Glass, Decanters, Goblets, Champagnes, Caraffs, Wines, Lemonades, Fruit Stands, superb Sevres China Punch Bowl, richly decorated Dinner Set, 230 pieces; all China and Glassware from the celebrated house of Pepin & Co., Paris; silver Coffee Urn, Castors, Salvers, Dinner and Tea Service, Cake Baskets, Oyster Tureen, Butter Dish, Napkin Rings, Nut Crackers, Spoons, Forks, Sheffield Cutlery and Linen, Arm Chairs, Sofas, Oval Mirrors, Clocks, Bronze Vases, walnut Hatstand, Velvet Stair Carpet.

CHAMBERS.
Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Armoire-a-Glace, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; pure Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, walnut Sofas, Arm and Oval back Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Engravings, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Curtains, Shades. Also all the Furniture of servants' apartments; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B.—The above elegant Residence for sale. Inquire of the auctioneers, 23 Maiden lane. Parties wishing to attend the sale take Fifth and Sixth avenue cars or stages at Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, leaving at Sixteenth street, a few doors from the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The property of W. Richards, Esq., going to Europe.
Over 300 lots of handsome Furniture.
25 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte,
Rich Glass, China and Silver Ware.
E. ROTH, Auctioneer, will sell, this day (Monday), June 15, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large residence 119 Clinton place, West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
The sale comprises the contents of the house, and most of it was made to order for the present owner by celebrated city makers, and used but seven months. The whole will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
Three beautiful solid rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich French satin brocatel and reps; Turkish Easy Chairs, and Lounges to match; rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Corner and Bookstands, 21 days Bronze Clock, rich China and Parian Vases, Parlor Ornaments, elegant Brocatel and Lace Curtains, a fine collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, large Mirrors and Chandeliers.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.
VALUABLE CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at 155 and 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 16, At 1 o'clock.
ELEGANT SPAN OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES,
To close the estate of Wm. F. Allaire.
A splendid span of matched bay Carriage Horses, 16 hands high, full brothers, 6 and 7 years old, can trot together in four minutes, thoroughly broken to all harness; one of them is a superb parade horse, very stylish and elegant drivers, warranted sound, kind and gentle.
BAY SADDLE PONY,
14 hands high, 8 years old, a very pretty animal, perfectly gentle and free from vice, has been ridden by a young lady.
SUPERB BAY HORSE,
a very elegant animal, by Champion, 6 years old, 16 hands high, powerful, stylish, warranted sound, kind and gentle, a superb family horse, suitable for a coupe and highly recommended.
CARRIAGES.
We would call attention to our stock of elegant city built Carriages, Rockaways, top Buggies, open Wagons, Coupes, &c.
HARNESS.
Also a large assortment of fine and ordinary single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—PARTITION SALE of valuable Property on Pine and Fourteenth streets. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, June 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, 111 Liberty street, near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John R. Haskin, Referee.—Pine street—Two valuable strips of Land on the north side of Pine street, between Pearl and William streets, being 8 inches front and rear by 93 feet and 93.6 deep. Fourteenth street—The four three story basement brick Houses and Lots 294, 296, 298 and 300 West Fourteenth street, near Tenth avenue. Lots each 25x103.1½. Also two Lots 210 and 212 West Fourteenth street, 75 feet east of Tenth avenue, each 25x103.1½. Also Pew No. 118 in Grace church. Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine street.

THOMAS J. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture at auction, under foreclosure of mortgage. Elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Furniture, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; Silver Plated Table Ware, Mantel Clocks, Vases, &c. THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on Tuesday, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 West Twenty-second street, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant black walnut Parlor and Reception Room Suits, in brocatel; elegant rosewood 6¾ octave Piano and Stool, black walnut Etageres, Lounges in reps, elegant Bedroom Suites, in black walnut and mahogany; elegant black walnut Extension Dining Table, black walnut Chairs, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; Oilcloths, Table and Bed Linen, Blankets, &c.; Silver Plated Ware, Salvers, Coffee and Tea Urns, Pie and Cheese Scrapers, Bread and Cake Baskets, Casters, Liquor Stand, Ladle, Berry Spoon, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Forks, with Silver Plated Knives to match; China Dinner Set, Punch Bowl, with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale absolute. No postponement on account of the weather.

GEO. CLEMENTS, AUCTIONEER.—J. JENKINS will sell at auction, on Tuesday, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at 1,401 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, Peremptory sale of Horses, Wagons and Harness; one light Road Wagon, new and second hand Wagons, top and no top; new and second hand Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Sheets, Blankets, &c.; one new Doctor's Wagon, one light Road Wagon, 125 pounds. These articles can be seen until day of sale.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Tuesday, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a lot of Dry Goods, Muslins, Clothing, Jackets, Pantaloons, Sacks, a lot of calfskin Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Fancy Goods, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Wednesday, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of a large and general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, large Mirrors, Carpets, &c.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Answer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to Governor Seymour.

To his Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New York:—

Thomas C. Acton and John G. Bergen, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the State of New York, in answer to certain charges made against them by H. K. Wanvelt, on the 1st of January and 2d of June, 1863, copies of which have been communicated to them by your Excellency, state as follows:—

They reserve any questions that may arise as to the authority of your Excellency over them in reference to the charges made, the mode in which such charges should be disposed of, or any purely legal questions which may be suggested concerning such charges, or either of them.

CHARGES OF JANUARY 1, 1863.

First—The first is that the Commissioners permitted John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, and certain other officers named in the charge, to accept "the pretended offices of Special Provost Marshal for the Metropolitan Police district of New York, without authority of law." We say nothing as to the question of law involved in this charge, leaving that to be decided hereafter, if necessary. On the 1st of August, 1862, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, by written appointment, made Mr. Kennedy Special Provost Marshal [illegible]

[illegible]

They are ready to have all their proceedings investigated, but respectfully protest against any action to their detriment until they have an opportunity to meet their accuser, and by the ample proof at their command to vindicate themselves triumphantly against every imputation cast upon them.

They trust that the charges against them may at once be dismissed by your Excellency, and that their course in permitting Mr. Kennedy and members of the police force, while fully performing all their duties in the department, to aid the nation in the arrest of traitors and deserters, the prosecution and exposure of frauds and suppressing the rebellion, may receive your approbation and that of all their fellow citizens.

THOMAS C. ACTON,
JOHN G. BERGEN.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1863.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—Thomas C. Acton and John G. Bergen, being severally and duly sworn, say, and each of them himself says, that he has read the preceding answer, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me this thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SAMUEL M. CLARKE, Notary Public, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Our Vera Cruz and Panama Correspondence.

Immense Public Work Already Commenced by Napoleon,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1863.

The French at Puebla—The Last Day of the Siege—Ortega and His Men without Food—Surrender of the City—Arrival of a Portion of the Defenders in Mexico City—Napoleon Likely to Hold the Country—Immense Railroad Works Undertaken Already—The Material Arriving from France and Laborers from New Orleans—One Viaduct to Cost Two Millions of Dollars—Reorganization of the Administration—Guns Taken off the War Ships for Puebla—No Native Allies for the Invaders—Disorganization and Confusion on Every Side—Death of French Officers, &c.

Our news from the city of Mexico is now received by way of Tampico.

On the 16th of May two attacks were made on Puebla; first with 5,000 and afterwards with 10,000 men, and both were repulsed.

In the evening General Ortega assembled his officers, and, as they had not had anything to eat for two days, and besides being short of ammunition, they declared that everybody, from the next morning, was at liberty to act as he pleased; that he would surrender, asking for no concessions in his or their favor; that at five o'clock next [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

News from New Granada, Central America and the South Pacific.

Prospects of the Nicaragua Transit Route.

Lieutenant Pym, R. N., Negotiating a Road for European Capitalists.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cemetery for Americans on the Isthmus,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Wilson, from Aspinwall, N. G., on the 6th inst., bringing the California mails, passengers, and $364,[illegible] in specie, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the [illegible]

SPECIE LIST OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$600 00	W. H. Knoeppel	$782 00
Marcial & Co.	560 00	F. Probst	7,000 00
Colgate & Hoffman	1,100 00		
Total			$9,992 00

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

[illegible] man), and thinking that it might contain stolen goods, proceeded to examine the contents. The proprietor offered no resistance until the officer was nearly through, when he suddenly drew a pistol and shot the policeman in the neck, inflicting a severe and somewhat dangerous wound. The assailant then fled, leaving behind his basket, and has not since been heard of. The report of the pistol brought officers Norton and a number of citizens to the spot, and through their aid the wounded man was carried to the station house. The basket was also brought to the station house and examined, when it was found to contain the following articles, all of which are supposed to have been stolen:—Four table cloths, six table knives, six table spoons, six tea spoons and a butter dish. Officer Bates had his wound dressed by Dr. Fitzgerald, after which he was removed to his own residence.

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Eleanor Clinton has been appointed Postmaster at Brodhead, Green county, and Mrs. Fidelia C. Pierce has been appointed the same at Rushford, Kewaunee county, both in Wisconsin.

General Lee, of Kansas; E. M. Pope, of the United States Army; E. Riddle, of Boston; F. T. Lally, of Arizonia, and General Ledlie, of the United States Army, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas.

A. A. Selover and family, of California; E. L. Davenport, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel Green, of Washington, and A. T. Maher, of California, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

REDOWA WALTZ AND SIX FASHIONABLE DANCES taught perfectly in six private lessons. Also the motion of swimming in the parlor. Money returned if not successful. Academy 35 Seventh avenue, on Thirteenth street. DUMAS, Ballet Master.

EXPRESSES.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PACKing Establishment, 115 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Household Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Covered wagons for furniture of families. Furniture stored.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES to clear out the immense stock of Millinery and Straw Goods. The entire stock will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make room for fall importations. Illusion and Crape Bonnets in great variety. Mrs. M. SIMMONS, 607 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

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HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sold by druggists and family grocers throughout the world.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 428 BROADWAY.